FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC ... XXXII.

San Proteisco to Petalumn-Talking by Telegrash-Farming Regions-Live Cals and gradrones-Rissourinns-Elenidaburg-Posa's Station-Russian River Valley-The "Hog-Buch"-A Fast Bide-The Geysers-Steambout Spring - Devil's Canon - Colors and Varieties of the Springs-Trembling of the Earth-A Dinbolical Locality.

FORC'S STATION, SONOMA CO., Cal., Dec. 11, 1805. On Saturday evening I left San Francisco by a little steamer which plies ocross the boy and winds up Peta-Inma Creek or bayon—a natural ditch, crooked as a corkscrew and often too narrow for a boat to turn around in, or for one to pass another. These unique branches shoot off from Call formia rivers and bays, among the level meadows; and their fittle craft apparently salling on dry land, like the traditional steamer, seem able to run wherever there is a heavy dow. At the head of navigation we took a steam railway for two miles, and spent the night in Petaluma, three hours and a half from

Strolling into the Telegraph office, I found Dr. Lovejoy, the operator, a traditional Abelitionist-a relative of William Lloyd Garrison, and thee of Elijah P. Lovejoy, the earliest victim of pro-Slavery rancer and prescription. Now, when we go all over the world to find marble white enough for those who fell later, why have we no memorial of that young here who gave the flower of his days, and life itself, in defense of the

rected dispatch for me passing over the wires to Healdsburg transfixed and interpreted it. After all, the telegraph is a hat with his friend, Fred MacCrellish of San Fran while Gov. Brass enjoyed a long conversation with a gossiped with an acquaintance in New-York. It is very stirring-this instant, familiar converse across the great continent, from one ocean to the other. In two years, when the Russian-American Telegraph is completed, we may talk between New-York and London, over a line 24,000 miles in length. Not of the poetic imagination alone, but of every man of to-day, Wordsworth might have sung:

"Anabian fiction never filled the world With half the wonders it had wrought for him."

The next merning I took the Healdsburg stage, ever muddy, leamy reads. This jet black prairie soil, which the drivers call "micobe," is dotted with park-like groves of live oak. and resembles portions of Texas. Low, flat and rich pleasant shaded homes, which make one forget w country, it is excellent farming land, requiring flat leaves often 12 inches long, grows in great profusion, to England elm. The mountain laurel, or madron-green folinge and stems of bright red, frequent is eye with its rare grace and lovelless. The all trees are righly festooned with great bunches or

the settlers are from Missouri. Throughout Kan r a field every day in the year, he woull even a pair of bars, but only a gap i

or a corner, I saw the column of smoke from the big a corner, I saw the column or shock from the ground. At takes it sounds like a railway train in motion; but an experient initiation of a great best book blowing off her Down at the very foot of the valley, in sight of hand-steam jets puffing up from the ground, we dismounted based a pleasant, two-story-and. I white building, it filled with visitors, but now quite abandoned. It was cut by a saw-mill built for the purpose a few miles treak, but washed away by the first freshet atterward, ason the hotel accommonated 600 guests; \$3 per day or week, com.

nees, coin.
Liver, 20 or 30 feet wide, and running westward Phyton liver, 20 or 30 feet wide, and running westward, lambes languingly down the rocks, shaded by overhanging tress and trues. On its south bank we first visited the Iron Spring, a hitle basin two or three feet square. The water, includes, industrial two or three feet square. The water, includes, industrial two or three feet square. The water, includes, industrial two or three feet square. The water, includes the runting in the vicinity. With the late Fall freatests the rustic log bridge, spanning the river left on a royage of discovery; so we crossed the stream as best we might by jumping from rock to rock. Then we were the menth of the Pertir Cafon, which shais in a little lateral crock running South and emptying into Piction River. Or this branch of the main stream are the principal fewers. Two bundred yards up the creek we reached the bath-beases. The water, pure and cold at the head of the fireau haif a mile above, then heated by the springs, and therward cooling by exposure to the air, is here has warm roough for pleasant shuthen. The steep wais of the narrow ravine, spined in honor of his Satanic Majesty, rise from 0 to 150 feet—bere, spongy, asher, clayers and, without the sintlest sup of grass or shrub. Through this chosin rushes sealities stream, in summer with a narrow path beside it, which is now washed away, compelling us to climb the tippery rocks, and sometimes to trust the seething, uncertain arth.

Soon we were among clouds of steam issuing from the soil the water's edge, and thence extending far up the bank, the mod everywhere too hot for one to bear his hand in it. We passed the Grotto where tree tranks and branches extend cross the creek, over wild, jaggod rocks, and then a delicious little cascade which forms a natural cold shower-bath. Now we began to encounter hot streams bubbling up beside the cask, some clear and blue, others—within two feet of them—lack: some very bitter, forming white incrustations of sait, and others depositing fine-thered, exquisite flowers of sulphurike delicate yellow or black moss. Hot, cold, and boiling trungs are found side by side, each with its own individual fine-block, brown, black, red, grean, yellow, pink or gray. We passed the Devil's Wash Bowl, the Devil's Kitchen and ther localities quite as infernal in sound, heat and smell as in

he Witches Canidron was seven feet deep, with circular is two or three yards seroes but the lower part of the rooky has broken away, leaving only a little, seething, heaving oil of loay blackness, not enough to bell an egg. Several control of fingers and caught stifling blasts from matural furnaces. At the head of the calon, 50 feet up have pill, it Steamboat Spring, the greatest of all. It has water, but consists entirely of steam. We climbed the at had crept over the brittle, richting earth as near the ath as we dared. He aperture is as large as the body of a n. In the shifting wind, the enveloping scorehing, platenes steam is neither pleasant nor safe, but its constant at and its great column, rising uprlight for hundreds of feet, to peculiarly impressive.

on, we ascended a high plateau, severa

the most carlons and wonderful of the many curlosities at wonders of the Pacific Coast.

A. D. E.

## MORRORS OF SALISBURY.

The Gee Trial at Baleigh, N. C .- The Military Commission Probably Extinguished-Further Proceedings at an End.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday Evening, April 6, 1866. Since the issuing of the President's Proclamation, anouncing the restoration of Peace to the country, there is

hardly a rational doubt of the discontinuation of the Mili-

tary Commission before which Major John H. Gee has been

arraigned during the past six weeks. OPINIONS IN THE CASE.

A number of the members of the Court, the Judge-Advocate and the prisoner's counsel seem of this opinion; and the last-mentioned gentleman will unquestionably obtain a writ of habons corpus, removing the accused from the jurisdiction of the military tribunal in this city, as soon as they can obtain oilicial information from Washington, which will be hardly probable until after the 9th instant.

THE PROSECUTION TO BE CLOSED. The Court will resume its sessions next Monday morning; and as there is no probability of the appearance of Mr. Wm. E. Davis, of Cincinnati, and only one witness Mr. Junius Henri Browne, of The TRIBUNE, remains to be examined for the prosecution, the Judge-Advocate will close the testimony in behalf of the Government. The defense will then, it is presumed, ask for another adjournment, deeming further proceedings in the case use-less, until they can relieve their client by ordinary legal means, in such instances made and provided.

THE TRIAL PROBABLY AT AN END.

The case turns upon the construction of the Proclamation, and whether the abrogation of military tribunals refers to those that have already been established, and where

trial is still pending.

There is little question in the minds of all the lawyers, whose opinions I have heard expressed, that if Major Gee is to be tried, he must new be arraigned before the civil courts, since the abolition of martial law nullifies the action of all Military Commissions.

My own opinion is, that after next week we shall never hear again of the Gee case, which has been expensive to the Government, annoying and inconvenient in the extreme to the witnesses, and a particular bore and a source of countless unuttered maledictions to your correspondent.

#### THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

New-Brunswick Politics-The Governor's Reply to the Council - A Confederation of the Provinces - Probable Resignation of the Ministry-Arrest of a Suspected Feniau.

Tonoxto, C. E., April 10, 1866. The news from New-Brunswick grows very interesting.

The Globe of to-day says: The Globe of to-day says:

By special telegram from Fredericton, we are cabled to give the Governor's reply to the Council. It is as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND HONGLARGE GENTLEMES OF THE LEGIS.

LATTE COUNCIL. I Will immediately transacti your Address to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that it may be said at the food of the Throne. Her Majesty the Queen has already been pleased to express a deep interest in the closer union of her North American dominions, and will, no densibly agraciously appreciate this decided expression of your opinion. I rejoice to believe that the areway of your desire that all British North American should make the community under

In its address, the Legislative Council urged confederation. Now, this gradual change in views is being brought
about by the influence of the Crown. The Council, or
Upper House, being formed of men nominated by the
Crown, is very open to its influence, and therefore is more
ready to bow to its wishes. With the Lower House it is
very different. The members are elected by the people,
and must look to the latters interests in all things. Now
confederation does not appear to this house to be an advantage to New-Brunswick, and hence its opposition to
it. My opinion is that a union of the provinces would
tend toward a mose rapid development of their resources.

The Globe also says that the Ministry will resign.
Here are its words:

If the Ministry resign, confederation will certainly be Mr. Murphy, was arrested yesterday at Cornwall, on sus-picion of being implicated in the movement against the Lower Provinces. It is said that he, and those with him, had arms and ammunition with them.

# The Labor and Aid Society for the Relief of

Soldiers' Widows and Children. There stands in Hudson-st., near Canal, a stately and legant house, which not many years ago opened wide its doors to men and women of culture and power. In its cenerous space, and wealth of decoration, in its hospitable pleasantness of aspect, in its beautiful library, and t e graceful, flower-lined gallery which led to it, were expressed the kindliness, the taste, the gentleness, the love of home, and friends, and books, which those who knew he owner in his private life knew to belong to him.

He collected there the first Shakesperian library gathered in America, and enriched the room with rare and valuable books. There, it was said, he conceived and wrought out those marvels of humorous delineation which used to convolse the town with laughter, and to which the getor, Burton, left no heir.

It was sad that when he died the beautiful home into which he had built his heart, and where ghostly Touchstones and Fulstuffs seemed to wander, fell into careless hands, and was disfigured and dismantled, till the slow ruin of years was wrought in a few months. And to-day the grand house is a laundry, and the library is become a mangling-room. Touchstone, and Dromio, and Bottom, and Toodles, have lost all their mirth, forgone all custom of exercises, vanished from the room that rang with their

Other ghosts are in the house to-day. It needs not the pale twilight nor the solemn midnight to see them. They are the transparent wraiths of soldiers starved to death at Salisbury; tortured to madness in the pens of Andersonville; shot on the battle-field; dead in hospital, armless legless, fleshless horrors! Men who went out to the unimagined wretchedness of army life, to swift and terrible death, with smiles, counting the dear claims of home less strong than those of country, and leaving wife and children to her loving care.

A few good women, who through four gloomy years of war never rested from their labors for the good causegiving with cheerfulness husband, brother, son; giving lesser gifts of constant faith, of help with tongue, and pen, and money, and needle; of service in the hospitals, and kindness in the camp-feel to-day that but half their work is done; that to the common soldier, to whom we owe it that we may speak of the Nation without shame, the honor of the Nation is pledged-not to recompense his service, which it can never do, but to acknowledge it in tender help to those whom he left helpless.

They are not objects of charity. They are rightful heirs to our lovalty, our fidelity, our love. The solemn silence of the dead pleads for them as a tongue of flame could not There are cases of suffering which the most careful benevolence cannot reach; but, alas! every day an appeal comes up from many a sick heart which the kind ladies who form the Labor and Aid Association have no means to answer Every day women come to ask, not bread, not clothes, not money, but work. They are honest and decent. They accept their lonely life of toil without complaint, but they must have daily employment and constant wages, remembering that there is no father to earn food for the many eager months at home. The Association has not work enough. It has no money to give instead of work. When wives and children hunger, how shall those soldiers sleep in their nameless graves ?

The Society has already a faundry in successful operation, working in which these widows and daughters the little creatures too young to work-who, poor atomies, in happier homes unshadowed by death and want. would still be laughing babies in happy mothers' arms,

steam escapes with great force. A stone as large as one's fist. be taught the simpler studies, and sewing, and knitting, dropped into one of them, will bound up three of four feet like and basket-making, and other light and useful labor. They will be given one meal each day, and made as contented as possible in their school-rosm, while their mothers are busy in other parts of the building.

There will be a sewing-room, also, and other department of women's work. And some of the beautiful, siry chambers will become a hospital where the poor wrecks which rifle-balls and perilous comp-life have made will be nursed back to heathful life, if that may be; or if it be too late for that, led by tender hands to the confines of that world which sets right the blunders and cruelties of this.

After a little while it is believed that this institution will be self-supporting. At present, it is greatly in need of money. With means at its command it might do incalculable good. It is bitterly hard to turn away these and eved women who come beseeching help. As May Day approaches, and the migratory Knickerbockers inspect their household goods, will not thrifty housewives send to these bare rooms such articles of furniture as fall under condemnation by reason of age or awkwardness? Will they not contribute such plain garments as are still serviceable, though too old-fashioned for the dainty wardrobes of the rich? Will the children who are growing up to leave toys behind them, or whose playrooms are crowded with later whims of fancy, give the poor little babies who will fill the schoolroom in Hudson-st, their, very oldest dolls, their earliest ten-sets, their primeval primers? Heaven knows how the dim eyes would brighten, and the tiny faces lough at sight of them! And better than all, will not the rich give money from their abundance to these poor women who have nothing? Not in generosity, not in benevolence, but in fulfillment of a solemn trust, which it should be the lofty pride of the nation to remember! Any contributions may be sent to Mrs. James S. Gibbons, or Mrs. R. B. Minturn, who will gladly give any information concerning the plans and purposes of the Associution.

## The National Game of Ball.

The physique of Americans has long been a vulnerable point for the attacks of foreigners on the weaknesses of our countrymen, and hitherto we have too well deserved these palpable hits from our healthy out-door-sport-loving cousins of England. Of late years, however, an improvement has been manifested in this country in this respect, and a reformation has been introduced which bids fair to be of great benefit in permanently removing this just cause of censure, and in bringing us up to the physical standard of our forefathers, whose well-exercised muscles enabled them to lay the forests of the wilderness low, and whose powers of endurance led them to withstand so manfully the fatigues of the great seven years struggle for independence.

Among the most influential causes of this desirable reformation has been the establishment of a national outdoor sport, something we were not possessed of even so late as ten years ago. Of course our sports must necessarily be of foreign origin, as are the sports of England of Norman and Roman descent; but we can as fairly claim for our national game of Base Ball-as played in accordance with the rules of the "National Association of Base Ball Players"-an originality as an American institution as the English can for their peculiarly national sport of horse-racing. Without further discussion on this point, however, let it suffice that the game of Base Ball, as perfeeted of late years, is an American game, and one we can honorably claim as our national out-door sport.

As Cricket is to the Englishman, so has Base Ball beome to the American. In England, Cricket has more devoted admirers, and more ardent followers, than any pastime known to the English people. On the Cricket field, and there only, the peer and the peasant meet on qual terms; the possession of courage and nerve, judgment and skill, endurance and activity, alone giving the palm of superiority. In fact, a more democratic institution does not exist in Europe than this self-same Cricket; and as regards its great popularity, the records of the thousands of games played each year, which include the names of lords as well as commoners, divines as well as lawyers, legislators as well as artisans, and literateurs & well as mechanics and peasants, shows how greatly it has taken hold of that people. If this is the characteristic of Cricket in aristocratic England, how much more will it mark Base Ball in democratic America?

Unreflecting and prejudiced individuals, who never look below the surface of things, may regard both Cricket and Base Ball as "very good things for boys, perhaps," or "to pass away an idle hour or two on a day;" but those who intelligently investigate subjects in regard to cause and effect, see in both these games, but especially in Base Ball, the means to an end which has been sought for in vain for years past on this side the Atlantic. As a means of physical cultivation, Base Ball is one of the most commendable in vegue. As a remedy, this game merits the indersement of the best classes of N. Y., in a sermon on Physical Education, which he lately delivered, made a special allusion to Base Ball as a game "whose regulations are calculated to prevent the ill-feelings engendered by other games, and one, moreover, which serves to attract our young men from places of bad repute, and to supply the right kind of exercise and amusement." This opinion has been practically indorse by several clergymen of Philadelphia, who last year formed themselves into a Base Ball club for purposes of healthful and moral recreation, in imitation of the hundreds of English parsons who take such delight in playing Cricket on the commons of their villages.

But one of the strongest inducements to the popuarity of our American game of ball is, that it is an outdoor sport, and almost the only one which ladies can countenance and witness. American ladies have hithorto been shut out from all the pleasures incident to such games as Base Ball and Cricket, such as the gratification f witnessing manly contests for superiority in courage, activity, good temper and judgment, by the low character of the surrounding and associations of most of the sports men indulge in. In Base Ball, however, we have an exception in their favor which they have not been slow to take advantage of, as the patronage of the hundreds of the fair sex who have for three or four years past graced Base Ball matches with their welcome presence can testify. If our national pastime had no other recommendation than this, this fact would suffice to give it a popularity no other recreation could compete with in the estimation of

Base Ball, as now plared by the clubs of the National Association, is a New-York institution, and it differs materially from the game in vogue in New-England, the latter of which within the past five years has almost become obsolete. During the late war the soldiers of both the contesting armies made the game a means of recreation in their camps and prison grounds, and by this means has it been introduced into the South. This year the organization of a Base Ball club at the University of Virginis will give the game an impetus in the South which will soon lead to its being one of the most popular recreations in which the leisure classes of the " land of chivalry are prone to indulge, especially so as it is a sport which the Southern belles can patronize as do their compeers o the English nobility the Cricket matches of the Col legians of Oxford and Cambridge. In fact, whether Base Ball be regarded as a desirable means of physical exercise, an exciting game for the masses, or a recreation which is devoid of every reasonable objection that the most fastidious moralist could interpose, it is equally to be commended to the patronage of every American citizen North, South, East or West as the most fitting game for National

#### Court of General Bessions. Before Recorder HACKETT.

Two pickpockets came to grief yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. James Clark, belonging to what court of General Sessions. Annual Court of General Sessions is known as "car workers." pleaded guilty to pleking pockets, and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months. Thomas Montayne, another member of the same profession, pleaded guilty to the indictment against him, and was given lodgings at Sing Sing for three years and six

SHIP LAUNCH .- The new steamer Oregonian, a fine pecimen of American labor and skill, was yesterday transferred from the builders' yard to her future mother element, the sea. Her launching, which took place from the yard of Messrs. Lawrence & Foulke, foot of North Fifth-st., Williams-Mesars. Lawrence & Foulke, foot of North Fifth-st., Williamsburgh, shortly before 8 o'clock, was winessed by a large number of spectators, and her easy and graceful gliding from the stocks was a matter of congratulation to them. Mesars. Ladd, Bradford & Co. are the owners of the Oregonian, and intend her to ply between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. She is a side-wheel stamer of about 2,200 tons, built by Lawrence & Fonke, and is of the following dimensions: length, 275 feet; beam. 45 feet; depth of hold 22 feet. She is well constructed and has excellent accommodations for passengers. Her engines are now being built at the Albaire Works, and are very powerful, having eviliders 82 inches in diameter, with 12 foot stroke of piston. After her trial trip, which will be to the course of next Summer, she will be placed mon the route.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Hacks in the Central Park-The Steam at Nas san and Fulton-sts. Sewer.

The Board met yesterday at 2 p. m., John Brice, esq., the President, in the chair.

Alderman Massrason offered the following resolution for the regulation of the charges of the backney conchamen plying in the Central Park:

Central Park:

and That the rates of fare to be charged for the use of coaches

and That the rates of fare to be charged for the use of coaches

to the Central Park he as follows: All round the Park, with the

so of keeping the casch for two hours, \$4; principal parts of

t. \$2; to Caino and lake so of return, \$2; when energed by

t, \$2 per hour, when for three or more hours, \$1 50 per

recting the Crotca Aquednet Department to close the man-hole at the corner of Nassan and Fulton-ats, so as to prevent the escape of steam therefrom.

## BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Driving Cattle Through the Streets-The Rent Question, &c., &c. The Board met at 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday, the

President, Mr. Green, in the chair.

A resolution was presented that the Committee on Ordi nances be directed to frame an ordinance prohibiting the

driving of a larger number at one time than 20 eatile through any of the streets and avenues of this city. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Councilman Thomas effered the following:

Referred to Committee the tree of the committee of the co

ment houses will become still more dangerously dense in population; and.

Whereas, There is reasonable fear of an epidemic of choises during the ensuing eason of warm weather, which disease will become greatly agreyated in consequence of the before mentioned distress of our laboring people, therefore.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to act jointly with a like Committee of the floar of Afdermen to inquire into the extension of the committee of the floar of Afdermen to inquire min the extension of the committee of the floar of Afdermen to inquire min the extension of the committee of the floar of Afdermen to inquire min the extension of the committee of the floar of Afdermen to inquire min the extension of the committee of the floar of Afdermen to inquire min the extension of the committee of the floar of Afdermen to inquire min the extension of the committee of the floar of the committee of the committee of the floar of the committee of the committee

Which was adopted.
Which was played to the resolution to perspense further action in the matter of widening Ann and Sulton ats. until the parties interested have a further opportunity of being heard in the Matter, was referred to the Cammitte on Law.
A resolution was presented and isld on the table, authorizing the payment of \$500 to Officer Harris of the listi Precinct, for expenses incurred by him in the arrest of the murderer of Officer Durrea.

The Board then adjourned.

## MAYOR'S OFFICE.

#### Pinchbeck Jewelry and Europeas Time-Recpers.

Mayor Hoffman yesterday received two communi cations from persons who had been, or were about to be swindled by means of flash advertisements, out of various swindled by means of flash advertisements, out of various sums of money of the nature and to the extent of the following:

Case No. 1.—A Mr. H. J. Cast of Logansport Ind., states that he had received a circular from a firm in Nassanest, in this city, containing some price certificates for gold watches, &co., which he knew was a swindle, and that his Honor would find incleased in the letter the certificates aforesaid. Mr. Cast desired his Honor to have some person collect these prizes, and if he (the Mayor) would do so Mr. Castsaid he would "satisfy" him for his trouble, and if the prices were not collected according to the circular, Mr. Cast wished the Mayor to return the sum of \$5.25, which was inclosed in his letter.

From the circular in question, it appeared that Mr. Cast had ordered four certificates for a gold watch, a Smith and Wesson's revolver, and other articles, valued (according to the certificates) at over \$100, which he was to receive for \$5.25.

Mr. Cast, not wishing to leave Logansport, desired the Mayor to secure these articles for him.

Mr. Cast, not wishing to leave Logansport, desired the Mayor to secure these articles for him.

His Honor initialistic upon the receipt of the letter, sent the mency back in a note to Mr. Cast, stating that he would have nothing to do with the matter.

Case No. 2 is a letter from H. W. Beals of Pees Ferry. Memorialis County. West Vigilia.

Mr. Beals says that having been swindled out of \$5.20, he thought he would place the complaint in the Mayor's hands, and the pattern of the Mr. Beals of Pees Perry.

The Major sent for the firm in question, and compelle to refund the money, which was sent to Mr. Beals at on

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-APRIL 12 -Before Justice In

DECISIONS.

Annie E. Hall agt. William J. Hall; Charles W.

Crandal agt. Crandal; Henrietta Desart egt. Felix
Desart; Jacob Reichert agt. Margaret Riechert.—Reports of
reterees confirmed and judgments of divorce granted.

the community. The Rev. C. H. Everest of Brooklyn, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPACIAL TRAM. - APRIL 12.—Be-Henry Grinnell agt. Henry Oelricks.—See opinion

> SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-Before Justice McCunn. TRESPASS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY-IS A SHED REAL

FIGURE 1. SAME ASSET THE STATE ?

William Hirenbothem agt. Abraham Lowenben. The plaintiff, a cove and hardware dealer, alleges that while to possessive of the provines No. 24 Hower about May 10, 1959, he was ejected by the defendant, who placed the contents of the store-off or the sidewalk without right, and forceby took possession of a valuable rear building which the plaintiff had erected on the promises during his term for manufacturing purposes in connection with his business. He claimed that this shed was a figure of trade and his personal property, and for both matters durined \$0.000 damages.

The defendant justified the eviction and the placing of the property on the downait by proof that the plaintiff held over from the first of May, when his term expired, and that he was dispossessed by summary process and that the acts complained of as to that branch of the case were the acts of the constable.

With regard to the steel, it was contended that this was on

of as to that branch of the case were the acts of the constable.

With regard to the shed, it was contended that this was on a foundation imbudied in the soil, and its rafters attached in a permanent manner to the main building, and that it was there have a part of thereal estate.

The case has been tried before, when the plaintiff had a verdict, which was at noise at General Term. On this trial the case occupied two lays, and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at \$68 upon the second branch of the case and on the first they found for the defeadant.

Mr. Shafferfor plaintiff, Mr. Dyott and Mr. Morrison for defeadant.

# COURT CALENDAR-TRIS DAY. SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART I.-Short cau Nos. 2215, 2525, 254, 1313, 2500, 2605, 1271, 1937, 2515. If —Short causes—Nos. 2480, 2318, 2210, 2236, 2198, 227

Superior Court.-Trial Term.-Part L-Nos. 589, 1481, 2045, 170 2223, 2517, 2727, 1501, 1989, 2017, 871, 259, 2151, 2152, 2155, PART II.—Nos.2250, 2576, 2014, 2016, 518, 2020, 2022, 2023, 2020, 2048, 2048, 2050, 2044, 2064, 2066, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—PART I.—Adjourned for the term. PART II.—One hour causes.—Nos. 1435, 1970, 1977, 1914, 1969, 1979.

#### Finnnce and Currency. To the Hon, SAMUEL HOOFER, House of Representatives.

Sin: I have the honer to address this letter to you on the subject of the financial affairs of the Government, becanse I entertain great respect for your knowledge, experience, enlarged and conservative views on this subject. The flon. S. P. Chase, appointed Secretary of the Treasury in propose a system of measures admirably adapted to call forth which involved the life of the nation. This system, in its variwas carried through the Heuse of Representatives essentially by your exertions, with those of the Hon. E. C. Spaulding of The sinews of war (mone) were as indispensable to success

s men or munitions. Indeed, without a command of the former, it would have been impossible to bring the latter into

Mr. Chase was prompted to enter upon this bigh and almost oppressively responsible dut, quite conscious of its difficul-ties, by an ardent love of country and an honest seal in its service. The Treasury had been depleted by his predecessor from the Treasury, purchased he bonds of the United States not due, at premiums of 21 ant 16 per cent. This was in conformity with that policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration which dismantled our navy, and dispersed our military forces to the remotest parts of the mition. Many of the banks, as well as wealthy citizens, senttheir gold to Great Britain as a place of safety, and the agents of the foreign capitalists of that and other countries withdrew avast amount of gold used here in their extended business, baring a general disruption (Capital is always timid.)

The banks and bankers were, in this condition, unable to render any very essential service to the Treasury in this "the nour of its ntmost need."

Under these circumstances, the Secretary called upon Congress to increase the revenue from imposts, and to require payestablish an extended and vigorous system of internal revenues including an income tax. He called for loans on bonds and

amount of over \$423,000,000; and of equal and more permanent portance than all other measures, he assumed the responsibility of calling upon Congress to exert the exclusive power of the United States to provide national currency, through a national banking system, which was intended to be extended o all the States. I may here remark that this was held and declared to be the exclusive power of the United | States by he first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; by Presidents Madison and Jefferson; and that a consequence of this exercise of power is that we have now extended through all parts of the United States, a system of United States banks founded upon the credit of the Government of the United States, as well as upon its public securities deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the payment of the notes of all these National Banks; and that almost all the State banks, under the operation of the act to provide a National Currency, passed February 23, 1863, have ceased to exist. By this measure, Mr. Chase gave the first and decisive blow to the most malign influence to which the administration of our affairs has been subjected, by inducing Congress to pass the above law declaring that the Controller of the Currency "shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of fice years, unless sooner removed by the Provident by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The, it is believed, is a clear and distinct declaration, by the legislative power of the United States, that the President has not, by the Constitution, the power to remove without the advice and consent of the Senate. If he has such a constitutional power, then this act is clearly unconstitutional, because the Legisla. ture of the United States cannot abridge any of the constitutional powers of the President.

It is believed that the exercise of the power of removal from 1829 to this day, making the offices of the Government "the spoils of victory," has degraded the country by corrupting the olitical parties and the people. Mr. Calboun said, in 1835, in a report to the Senate, speaking of the power of removal: "Were a premium offered for the best means of extending his power of patronage to destroy the love of country," and in a word, "to prepare for the subsersion of liberty and the estab-ishment of despotism, to acheese more perfect could be decised." Webster, in a speech in the Senate, 1835, said:

"An erroneous interpretation was given to the Constitution this respect by the first Congress. The unlimited power grant office and to take it away gives a power over the opes and fears of a vast multitude of men. When favors once granted may be withdrawn at pleasure, there is ordinari-is lattle security for personal independence of character. Blind devotion to a party thus takes the place of the sentiment of genuine patriotism and a high and

"It has been mentioned, as one of the advantages to be ex-ected from the cooperation of the Senate in the business of apointments, that it would contribute to the stability of the administration. The consent of that body would be necessary of displace as well as to appoint. A change of the Chief Mag-strate, therefore, would not occasion as violent or so general avoidation as might be expected if he were the sole disposar fothers."

These are high authorities against the right of the President alone to remove, and the deplorable consequences of the exercise of that power. The experience of our country conclusively proves its debasing consequences; and thus to Mr. Chase is due the distinguished merit of having induced Congress to give an interpretation to the Constitution which forbids the exercise by the President of that assumed power.

As to the "greenbacks," and making them a legal tender, the courts of last resort in New-York and in Pennsylvania have decided that they were so made in the exercise of a constitutional power in Congress. That they were absolutely necessary when they were issued, there cannot be a doubt. Indeed, it may be said that, although this measure has been much censured, that no other has been suggested which could have rendered the vast service this did. The people certainly received the notes with confidence. The experience of the administration of the Treasury during the war of 1812 is suggestive. Treasury notes, bearing interest, were then authorized by Congress (not legal tenders). The consequence was they could not be adopted as currency. Mr. Dallas, the Secretary of the Trensury, requiring the currency necessary to meet the expenses of the war, wrote to his friend Jonathan Burrall, one of the most experienced and intelligent bankers in New-York, informing him that he intended to propose to the banks in the different States to take the U. S. Treasury Notes in exchange for their notes: Mr. B., in reply, urged him not to do so, say

"The banks in Beston will not make the exchange. Some of those in New York may. Those South and West will, because their notes are far inferior as a circulation to yours." The Secretary persisted. The experiment turned out as the intelligent and experienced banker predicted; and the United States Treasury held for years afterward the worthless bank

The reports from the Tressury from year to year were simiwhich, however, includes the funds, estimated at \$1,400,000, rep Mr. Chase also recommended, and the Congress, on the

16th of February, 1862, passed an act by which there was set spart" a fund in gold to be applied to the payment or purchase of the public debt, which fund was sufficient, if strictly applied according to the terms of the act, to extinguish the 'entire" public debt within 34 years.

by Mr. Chase, and approved by Congress, is due in a great easure the specessful prosecution of this gigantic conflict and and all who were debtors would have been crushed.

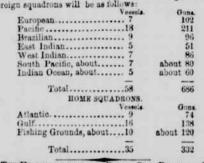
cus Generals; to the Secretary of War; to the Secretary of the Navy; to Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs for his untiring zeal, industry and energy in the management of one of the most diffi-cult Bureaus of the War Department; and certainly not less honor is due to him who had the wisdom to devise and the courage to recommend the adoption of a system of measures so comprehensive, and which have been so eminently successful. I have the honor to be, with great respect,

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

FORMATION OF TWO MORE FOREIGN SQUADRONS.
The orders from the Navy Department to prepare for service as a flagship the Pensanoola, a fine vessel of the Hartford class, is probably the first step toward the formation of a new foreign squadron, to be known as the squadron will probably be from Panama along the west coast of South America, thence southward and westward, including New-Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, and the islands of the Pacific. Certainly this will be one of the most interesting crusing grounds of any in the world, and one which hitherto has been rarely visited by our vessels of war except for exploring purposes. The parts to be visited will be Panama, Callao, Valparaiso, Talcapamo, Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart Town, Auckland, Monguini, Staheite, Rotomah, and varous other places in the Kings Mills Groups, Marquesas, Society and Friendly Islands. This squadron will probably consist of seven vessels, of second and third-rates, and will compare favorably with the squadrons of other naval powers in those waters. In fact, it will be larger than any of them.

It is also reported that a new squadron will shortly be organized to be known as the Indian Ocean Squadron. As yet we have not been informed what vessels will compose it, but it will probably consist of about five vessels of second and third-rates. This new cruising ground will comprise the wast oceanic basin separated from the Pacific on the cast by Australia and the Asiatic Archipelago, of the cast by Australia and the Asiatic Archipelago, the contract of the cast by Australia and the Asiatic Archipelago, the cast of the large than any of them.

We understand that the organ will be immediately takes of the profession of the cast by Australia and the Asiatic Archipelago, the contract of the cast by Australia and the Asiatic Archipelago, the cast of the cast by Australia and the Asiatic Archipelago, the cast of the cast by Australia and the Asiatic Archipelago, the cast of the cast by Australia and the Asiatic Archipelago, the cast of the cast of the ca



THE HOMICIDE BY THE EX-RESEL GEN. FOREEST .- The following are the details of the recent homicide by the ex-Rebel Gen. Forrest, on his plantation in Mississippi, as witnessed by a gentleman who acted upon the coroner's jury. The letter is addressed to the editors of The Memphis Post, a loyal paper:

Substitute Handing Miss. March 31, 1866.
Allow me to give you an account of a serious and most unformate affair, which transpired here this afternoon. Get Forrest had just returned, about 4 o'clock, from the landing, and noticing from the paper that the cholers was reported in Mobile, went out to the quarters and set the freedmen—who had been allowed to quit work at noon—at work cutting drains about the houses and cleaning up the premises inhabited by them. A freedman by the name of Tom Edwards passed along and was told by the General to fix un about his cuarters. He had been allowed to quit work at noon—at work certains drains about the houses and cleaning up the premises inhabited by them. A freedman by the name of Tom Edwards passed along and was told by the General to fix up about his quarters. He made no reply, but passed into his room and, with his knife in his hand, commenced cursing and abusing his wife. The General followed him and told him that he must not abuse and whip his wife, that he would not allow it. Tom replied he would whip his wife when he pleased. The General said: "If you don't stop and shut up, I'll fall you with this broom," giving him, at the same time, a light stroke on the sheader with it was Tom replied by striking at the General.

Thomas Edwards, a negro man or freedman, deceased, having been duly swerr, find that the said Edwards came to his death in the afternoon of the 31st int., from a blow on the back of the head delivered by N. B. Forrest, with an ax during and the said the s

EXECUTION OF WILLIAM GRADY FOR THE MURDES

OF FERGUS COLLINS AT ELZARETH-SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

William Grady, who was convicted of the murder of Fergus Collins in August, 1864, suffered the extreme penalty of the William Grady, who was convicted of the murder of Fergus Collins in August, 1854, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Wednesday, at Elizabeth, N. J. It appears that Grady and a companion of his, named George Dixon, were on their way from New-York on the eve of the murder, and when nearly arrived at Elizabeth overtook William Grady. Some disorderly conduct was indulged in toward the murdered mass—the result of Grady's and Dixon's intericating indulgencies in New-York. Collins, who seemed to be quietly proceeding toward his house, either unintentionally jostled against one of the rowhies, or, as is more probable, was kocked against one of the rowhies, or, as is more probable, was kocked against by one of them, was violently knocked into the ditch, where he was brutally beaten and kicked until life was extinct. The body of the murdered man was afterward discovered in an edlacent creek, where it had been dragged by the murderers, who thus seemed to have possessed sufficient sense in thus endeavoring to hide the victim of their crime.

The Coroner's inquest threw no light on the perpetrators of the crime, and Grady for the time escaped. He soon after ward enlisted in the New-Jersey Volunteers, and entered on active service. White sick at Goldsborough N. C., during the ravings of delirium he disclosed several facts which aroused suspicion, and led not only to his own arrest and trial, but to that of his companion in crime, Dixon, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for 20 years, in which institution he is now undergroing his sentence. Grady was tried in December last, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, When Grady became aware of his fate he devoted himself assidously to the attention of things eternal, and desired to see no other persons beside his own relations and most intimate friends. Among the former were high lamenting father and mother, whose daily distress became more indescribaly intense as the awful moment of execution approached.

ing, during which the unfortunate criminal struggled-hard to suppress his fillal contions. The officers and all present retreated from the truly sorrowing scene. The last moments having now arrived, the arms of the prisoner were pinioned, after which he walked manfully forward to meet his doom, followed by the sheriff and deputies. When arrived at the gallows, which is the same that Elisworth suffered on at Newark, the religious services were proceeded with. When the services were proceeded with. When the services were ended, Grady, facing the andience spoke in a clear and audible voice as follows:

"You all know for what I am compelled to hang to day. It say that I have to suffer for George Dixon, who knocked the victim down and kicked bim. I did not kick him but have to suffer. I freely forgive that I did not kick him but have to suffer. I freely forgive all those who have sworn falsely against me on my trial. I freely forgive them."

The sheriff, having read the death warrant, performed the few remaining ceremonies of pulling the cap over the culprite face; the rope was adjusted rapidly, the grating bolt sprang and William Grady's immortal spirit had sped before its Creater. A minutense crowd witnessed the crecution, and preserved a considerable stillness. Grady was a young man of the was a native of Ireland.

both of New-York and Boston, have for some months been awaiting in impatient expectation the completion of a great organ, which the Messrs. Hook of this city have been engaged in constructing for the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church is Brocklyn. The organ is now complete, and has been on exhibition for several days past at the manufactory, where ample opportunity has been afforded those interested to hear and judge of its merits, under the skillful manipulation of Dr. John H. Wilhox. This instrument is the largest ever built in America, exceeding in size the organs in Tremost Temple and Church of the immaculate Conception of this city, and Mechanics Hall, Worcester, made by the same builders. It not only combines all the merits of these organs, and the pealistries of construction and voicing which have given to them their great reputation, but the best features of the modern French, German and English organs, with new stops and mechanical appliances, are here introduced, modified and improved, in accordance with the large experience and practice which this firm have enjoyed. The result is an organ worthy of the name, in the possession of which the society for whom its intended may have reason to rejoice, for certain it is the nothing comparable with it exists at present either in Kenty York or Brooklya.

The case is of black walcut, with pipes of burnished metals. constructing for the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church in

nothing comparable with it exists at present either in New-York or Brooklya.

The case is of black walcut, with pipes of burnished metal, the Tuba pipes—surmounted by bells, like those of large trampets—grouped togother, projecting from the top on either side, with novel and ploasing effect. The design is one of signilar beauty, combining the most familiar features of classical architecture, and we are pleased to observe that the greatesque features so prominent in some recently constructed organs have been carefully avoided. The organ has four-pipes and 65 stops, which are disposed in the following pipes and 65 stops, which are disposed in the following laborate. It is in the great organ, 15 in the swell, 9 in the chor, solo, 7 petal, and 13 mechanical. There are in additing combination pedals, and a grand crescendo movement, means of which the valve of every pipe in the organ may be grandially opened or closed at the will of the performer, with-

them, that we can approximately taken wonderful art.

We understand that the organ will be immediately taken down, packed, and shipped to its final destination in Plymouth Church, where it will be ready for exhibition in about an (Boston Traveller.

# THE LORD ROBBERY.

Annis Released on a Writ of Habens Corpus-Only \$217,000 of the Stolen Property yet

Boston, Thursday, April 12, 1885. Hod, Annis, the party recently arrested for the great Lord robbery in New-York, has been released by Judge Chapman of the Supreme Court on a writ of habeau

Annis has been under the charge of Chief of Police Kurtz, but without any logal document for holding him.
It is asserted that only \$217,000 of the stolen property
has been recovered.

has been recovered.

A case recently came up befere the Georgia Chatta-hoochie Superior Court, which is interesting on account of the poculiar nature of the Judge's charge. The suit was that of Beasey against Wilson, to recover the value of the negro girl hired by Bussey to Wilson for 1862. It was alleged that the girl was burned through the negligence of Wilson, from the effects of which she died. The defendant claims that he had paid the hire of the girl up to January 1, 1863, at which time the President's proclamation, liberating slaves went into effect, and the plantiff had no further right to property in the girl. The Court charged the jury, first, that if the accident occurred prior to January 1, 1863, when it was admitted by the parties that the plaintiff could claim the right of property in the slave, he had the right to maintain his action, and that the damages would depend upon the negligence and carelessness of the defendant. Second, That the proclamation of the President die not emancipate slaves in Georgia, but that the abolition of Slavery was only legally declared by the Convention held in that State in November hast.

The new 15 cent stamps, says The U. S. Mail, are

that State in November hast.

The new 15 cent stamps, says The U. S. Mail, are now in readiness to be issued on the requisition of Postmasters. They are printed in black ink, and bear in an oval, an excellent likeness of Abraham Lincoln, supported on each side by the faces emblematic of Union. The design is tasteful, and the workmanship of the same excellence which has already given to American postage stamps their postation of superiority in this respect to those of any other nation.

The Yale College faculty will open a boarding-house for students next term, the object being to furnish good and

for students next term, the object being to farnish good and substantial food at cost prices. It will not be a revival of the old "commons" system of board, at least for the present; but, if successful, it will probably come into general use, and be accepted by the students for the sake of lessening their ca-

The Supreme Court of Errors at Hartford, Conn.,